



Signed: April 19, 2010

Randall J. Newsome

RANDALL J. NEWSOME
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

In re Patricia Ann Lehtinen,

Debtor.

Case No. 03-46972
Chapter 13

ORDER FOLLOWING HEARING AFTER REMAND RE:
SANCTION OF ATTORNEY JIM G. PRICE

Following a hearing held on July 26, 2004, the Court entered certain *Findings of Fact, Opinion and Conclusions of Law* (herein the "*Findings and Conclusions*" doc. 26) ordering attorney Jim G. Price to disgorge to the Debtor the entire balance of the \$1,500 fee he was paid in this case, and suspending him from the practice of law in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California for a period of three months. On appeal, the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel of the Ninth Circuit (herein the "BAP") affirmed the *Findings and Conclusions*, concluding "discipline was appropriate" and "that sanctions were warranted," except the BAP vacated the three month suspension and remanded the matter for further proceedings solely to consider certain American Bar Association (herein the "ABA") Standards in "determining the appropriate sanctions." *Price v. Lehtinen (In re Lehtinen)*, 332 B.R. 404, 408, 412, 416-417 (9th Cir. BAP 2005).¹ On further appeal, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the BAP decision in total, finding "clear and convincing evidence of bad faith," and the United States

¹ The *ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions*, (herein the "*ABA Standards*") are contained in the *Compendium of Professional Responsibility Rules and Standards*, 2010 Edition, at pages 411 - 443.

1 Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari. *Price v. Lehtinen (In re Lehtinen)*, 564 F.3d 1052, 1061
2 n.4, 1062 (9th Cir. 2009), *cert. denied*, __ U.S. __, 130 S. Ct. 739, 2009 WL 2251295, 78 U.S.L.W. 3065,
3 3310, 3319 (U.S. Nov. 30, 2009) (No. 09-113).²

4 On remand, the Court scheduled a February 10, 2010 hearing for Price to appear and show cause
5 why, upon consideration of the ABA Standards, a reasonable sanction should not be imposed. Price
6 filed a *Response* (doc. 60) to the order to show cause and appeared at the February 10, 2010 hearing.
7 The Court hereby wholly incorporates this *Order* into the *Findings and Conclusions*.

8 **The ABA Standards**

9 The ABA Standards, supplemented by the *State Bar of California Standards for Attorney*
10 *Sanctions for Professional Misconduct*, and relevant case law, present a model to categorize misconduct
11 and determine an appropriate disciplinary sanction. *In re Crayton*, 192 B.R. 970, 980 (Bankr. 9th Cir.
12 1996).³ The factors which a court should consider in determining an appropriate sanction are: **a)** the
13 duty violated - was it owed to a client, the public, the legal system, or the profession; **b)** the lawyer's
14 mental state - did the lawyer act intentionally, knowingly, or negligently; **c)** the potential or actual injury
15 caused by the lawyer's misconduct; and **d)** the existence of aggravating or mitigating factors. The
16 decision as to the effect of any aggravating or mitigating factors should come only after the initial
17 determination of the sanction. *See*, ABA Standard 3.0(a) - (d); *In re Crayton*, 192 B.R. at 980-981.⁴
18 ABA Standard 4.0 sets forth various duties a lawyer owes to his client, and appropriate sanctions for

19 ² On appeal, Price did not dispute the fee disgorgement portion of the sanction. *See*, 332 B.R. at 410.

20 ³ Available sanctions include, but are not limited to: disbarment, suspension, interim suspension, reprimand,
21 admonition, probation, restitution, assessment of costs and limitation upon practice. *See*, ABA Standards 2.1 - 2.10; *see also*,
22 *State Bar of California Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct*, found in Title IV of the *Rules of*
Procedure of the State Bar at §1.4 - §1.5.

23 ⁴ Pursuant to the ABA Standards, "injury" means harm which results from a lawyer's misconduct, ranging from
24 serious to little or no injury. "Potential injury" means harm reasonably foreseeable at the time of the lawyer's misconduct,
25 which but for some intervening factor or event would probably have resulted from the lawyer's misconduct. A lawyer acts
26 with "intent" if he possesses the conscious objective or purpose to accomplish a particular result, and acts with "knowledge"
27 if he possesses the conscious awareness of the nature or attendant circumstances of his conduct, but without the conscious
28 objective or purpose to accomplish a particular result. A lawyer acts with "negligence" when he deviates from the standard
of care that a reasonable lawyer would exercise in the situation, resulting in the failure of the lawyer to heed a substantial
risk that circumstances exist or that a result will follow. *See*, ABA Standards at III, *Standards for Imposing Lawyer*
Sanctions: Black Letter Rules, Definitions.

1 violations of such duties.⁵

2 *Duty to Avoid Conflicts of Interest*

3 Price violated ABA Standard 4.3, the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, when he failed to fully
4 disclose to the Debtor the inherent conflict if he were to be retained as her real estate broker while also
5 representing her as attorney of record in this bankruptcy case. *Findings and Conclusions*, at 13-16; *In*
6 *re Lehtinen*, 332 B.R. at 417 (wherein the BAP found Price's numerous solicitations to be retained as
7 Debtor's real estate broker "sufficient to trigger the disclosure requirement").

8 In late May of 2004, Price contacted the United States Trustee ("UST") to inquire about whether
9 he could simultaneously be retained as a real estate broker and bankruptcy attorney for the Debtor. The
10 UST informed him that he could not because such a situation would fail the disinterestedness
11 requirement under §327 of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, the Court finds Price knew such dual
12 representation was conflicting and problematic, and he knowingly failed to fully disclose such a conflict
13 to the Debtor, but instead continued to solicit her as a real estate client. But for the Debtor having
14 experience in the real estate business, and realizing the conflict on her own (*See*, Court Ex. A, *July 8,*
15 *2004 Letter*, attached to the *Finding and Conclusions*), such non-disclosure posed a potential injury to
16 the Debtor. By not disclosing the conflict, Price deprived the Debtor of information within the attorney-
17 client relationship material to her decision of whether to retain Price as her real estate broker, dismiss
18 her bankruptcy case or retain another attorney to represent her in the bankruptcy (likely at additional
19 cost), as would have been necessary to resolve Price's disinterestedness issue.

20 As to a violation of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest, ABA Standard 4.32, provides that a
21 suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knows of a conflict of interest and does not fully
22 disclose to a client the possible effect of that conflict, and causes injury or a potential injury to the client.
23 In accordance with the foregoing, the Court finds that a suspension is the appropriate sanction for
24 Price's aforementioned knowing misconduct which violated the duty to avoid conflicts of interest owed

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26 ⁵ Such duties consist of preserving the client's property and confidences, avoiding conflicts of interest, and
27 representing the client with diligence, competence and candor. (*See*, ABA Standards 4.1 - 4.6). ABA Standards 5.0 - 7.0,
28 *et seq.*, set forth the duties a lawyer owes to the public, the legal system and the profession.

1 to the Debtor.

2 *Duty to Act With Reasonable Diligence*

3 Price violated ABA Standard 4.4, the duty to act with reasonable diligence, multiple times when
4 he failed to 1) disclose to the Debtor that a special appearance attorney would represent her at the
5 Meeting of Creditors; 2) obtain her consent for such representation; 3) inform the Debtor of the
6 Confirmation Hearing, and that she was required to attend; and 4) appear and represent the Debtor at
7 the Meeting of Creditors and also at the Confirmation Hearing. (*Findings and Conclusions*, at 7-13, 15-
8 16). Price knew the scheduled dates and times for the Meeting of Creditors and the Confirmation
9 Hearing, and agreed in writing to attend and represent the Debtor at those hearings. Price, however,
10 intentionally did not appear at either hearing. (*See*, docs. 8, 10, 11 and 14; *Findings and Conclusions*,
11 at 9, 13, 15).

12 As to the Confirmation Hearing, the June 4th Letter clearly shows Price fully understood that if
13 the Debtor did not appear at the Confirmation Hearing her case would likely be dismissed. (*Findings*
14 *and Conclusions*, Court Ex. 1, attached.) Additionally, Price had opportunities to tell the Debtor to
15 attend but did not do so (for example, the 15 minute telephone call of May 4, the April 23rd meeting and
16 the April 27th Letter) (*See*, *Price Response to OSC*, doc. 22 Exs. E and F attached; *Findings and*
17 *Conclusions*, at ¶12 and Price Ex. 3 attached thereto). Upon consideration of these communications,
18 the Court finds that Price knowingly failed to inform the Debtor about the Confirmation Hearing, and
19 that she was required to attend. But for the Chapter 13 trustee telling the Debtor to attend the
20 Confirmation Hearing, and the Debtor actually attending, Price's misconduct in not attending and not
21 telling the Debtor to do so would have resulted in immediate dismissal of her case, a potentially serious
22 injury to the Debtor that could have been further compounded by the loss of her house and equity to an
23 impending foreclosure.

24 The Debtor's plan and bankruptcy schedules, filed in advance of the Meeting of Creditors, were
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1 inadequate.⁶ As to the Meeting of Creditors, given such inadequacies, the Court finds that Price's
2 misconduct in intentionally not appearing at the Meeting of Creditors, and instead allowing the Debtor
3 to be examined under oath while represented by an attorney unfamiliar to her and who did not draft her
4 bankruptcy pleadings, unnecessarily subjected the Debtor and her case to potential serious injuries, such
5 as perjury, denial of discharge and dismissal.

6 For a violation of the duty to act with reasonable diligence, ABA Standard 4.42, provides that
7 a suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and
8 causes injury or a potential injury to the client. In accordance with the foregoing, the Court finds a
9 suspension to be an appropriate sanction for Price's aforementioned intentional and knowing misconduct
10 which violated the duty to act with reasonable diligence owed to the Debtor.

11 Additionally, the Court also finds that on two other occasions Price was negligent in violating
12 the duty to act with reasonable diligence. First, he failed to disclose and obtain the Debtor's consent for
13 use of a special appearance attorney at the Meeting of Creditors, and also failed to make other
14 arrangements, such as requesting a continuance of the Confirmation Hearing, after he decided to appear
15 instead at the *Shepard v. Warren* hearing in Superior Court on behalf of another client. Such negligence
16 posed potential injuries to the Debtor, such as dismissal of her case, in the same manner and extent as
17 Price's intentional and knowing misconduct previously found herein in violation of the duty to act with
18 reasonable diligence.

19 ABA Standard 4.43 provides that a reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer is
20 negligent and does not act with reasonable diligence in representing a client and causes injury or a
21 potential injury to the client. In accordance with the foregoing, the Court finds that a reprimand is an
22 appropriate sanction for Price's aforementioned negligent misconduct for violating the duty to act with
23 reasonable diligence owed to the Debtor.

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26 ⁶ The schedules misstated the Debtor's rental income, prompting the IRS to file a \$27,500 claim for estimated and
27 unpaid income taxes. The Debtor then retained another attorney to resolve the IRS claim. (*See, IRS Claim #7; Transcript*
28 *of July 26, 2004 Hearing*, at 50-55; doc. 49, *Letter from Tax Attorney to UST.*)

1 **Initial Sanction Prior to Consideration of Aggravating**
2 **and Mitigating Circumstances**

3 Pursuant to ABA Standard 2.5, a reprimand “is a form of public discipline which declares the
4 conduct of the lawyer improper, but does not limit the lawyer’s right to practice.” Pursuant to ABA
5 Standard 2.3, “suspension is the removal of a lawyer from the practice of law for a specified minimum
6 period of time. Generally, a suspension should be for a period of time equal to or greater than six
7 months, but in no event should the time period prior to application for reinstatement be more than three
8 years.” Where there are multiple instances of misconduct, the “sanction imposed should at least be
9 consistent with the most serious instance of misconduct.” *See*, ABA Standards at II, page 425; *see also*,
10 *State Bar of California Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct*, at §1.4(c)(ii)
11 (suspension for period not less than 30 days).

12 Here, upon consideration of the foregoing, the Court finds disgorgement to the Debtor of the
13 entire fee paid in this case, a suspension from the practice of law in the United States Bankruptcy Court
14 for the Northern District of California for a period of 90-days, and a reprimand by a public posting of
15 this *Order* on the Court website for a period of 90-days, comprises an appropriate and reasonable initial
16 sanction, prior to consideration of any aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

17 *Aggravating Circumstances*

18 ABA Standard 9.21 defines "aggravating circumstances" as "any considerations, or factors that
19 may justify an increase in the degree of discipline imposed." Pursuant to ABA Standard 9.22, the Court
20 considers the following as aggravating factors:

21 **Prior disciplinary offenses:**

22 In 2007, the California State Bar Court, in case 05-O-02811, sanctioned Price with a public
23 reproval, with conditions and duties, for his willful violation of California Business and Professions
24 Code §3-310(f). The facts of that case occurred in April of 2004, during the occurrence of many of the
25 operative facts of the instant case, and concerned similar misconduct by Price - the failure to obtain a
26 client’s prior consent.

1 **Dishonest or selfish motive:**

2 Price's disregard of the actual status of the Debtor's bankruptcy case after the Confirmation
3 Hearing, and his numerous solicitations of the Debtor to be retained as her real estate broker, shows a
4 selfish motivation to gain financially at the expense of her unfortunate situation. (*See, Findings and*
5 *Conclusions*, at 15, lines 3-7) ("At best, the June 4th Letter is a particularly heinous example of Price's
6 attempts to pressure the Debtor into hiring him as her real estate broker. At worst, it reveals a
7 premeditated plan to engineer the dismissal of the Debtor's case and thus improve his chances of serving
8 as the Debtor's real estate broker.")

9 **Multiple offenses:**

10 As set forth in the *Findings and Conclusions* and herein, Prices's misconduct resulted in multiple
11 offenses.

12 **Submission of false evidence, false statements, or other deceptive practices during the disciplinary**
13 **process:**

14 In explaining how he could conceivably attend the Confirmation Hearing and the *Shepard v.*
15 *Warren* hearing in Superior Court before Judge Steven Brick, when both hearings were scheduled for
16 June 3, 2004 at 2:00 p.m., in separate courthouses located about one mile apart, Price testified that the
17 Superior Court hearing was actually at 1:30 p.m. This testimony was deceptive. As shown by Judge
18 Brick's order scheduling the June 3, 2004 hearing in Superior Court, his Law and Motion Calendar for
19 June 3, 2004, and his posted hearing schedule, the June 3, 2004 hearing in Superior Court was at 2:00
20 p.m. (*See, Findings and Conclusions*, at 11-13, and attached Court Exs. #2 and 3; *Transcript of July*
21 *26, 2004 Hearing*, at pages 61-63; and *Superior Court Order Shortening Time and Setting Hearing*,
22 attached to *Price Supp. Response to OSC*, doc. 23).

23 **Refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of conduct:**

24 Price acknowledges that some of his conduct was wrong, but refuses to acknowledge the
25 wrongful nature of the inherent and patently obvious conflict of interest in being the Debtor's
26 bankruptcy attorney and soliciting to be her real estate broker. Price points to California law, which
27 allows an attorney to take on such dual roles after full disclosure and client consent. But he ignores the
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1 same authorities that caution about the “substantial risks” in doing so, and the unique role of a debtor’s
2 bankruptcy attorney. As the UST previously told Price, such a dual role for a debtor’s bankruptcy
3 attorney is a violation of the disinterestedness provision of §327 of the Bankruptcy Code. Such non-
4 disinterestedness *cannot* be overcome by disclosure and client consent. Furthermore, unlike other legal
5 specialties, when a client hires an attorney to represent her as a debtor in a bankruptcy case, the client
6 must provide the attorney with the most intimate details of her financial situation, trusting that the
7 attorney will use that information to serve the debtor’s best interest and not, as here, eye the best of the
8 debtor’s assets as an opportunity for the attorney’s other business enterprises. *See, In the Matter of*
9 *Katz*, 1 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 502, 511 (1991) (“The law does not require false penitence. But it does
10 require that the respondent accept responsibility for his acts and come to grips with his culpability.”)

11 **Vulnerability of victim:**

12 The Debtor was quite vulnerable. In addition to suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder,
13 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and fibromyalgia, when the Debtor initially met with Price in
14 August of 2003 she also was in distress due to the recent death of her mother and of her son, and had
15 been unemployed for about 7 years, receiving \$754 in monthly disability payments. During the
16 preceding two years, several of the tenants she rented out rooms to failed to pay rent regularly, and she
17 had fallen behind on her mortgage payments. (*See, Findings and Conclusions*, at ¶ 1 and Price Ex. 1
18 attached thereto).

19 **Substantial experience in the practice of law:**

20 Price was admitted to the California State Bar in 1985, and to the Northern District of California
21 bar in 1991. Between August of 1992 (the beginning of the Court’s electronic records) and the filing
22 of the Debtor’s bankruptcy case on December 2, 2003, Price appeared as a debtor’s attorney of record
23 in more than 200 bankruptcy cases filed in the Northern District of California. (Court Ex. 4, attached.)

24 *Mitigating Circumstances*

25 ABA Standard 9.31 defines “mitigating circumstances” as “any considerations or factors that
26 may justify a reduction in the degree of discipline to be imposed.” Pursuant to ABA Standard 9.32, the
27 Court considers the following mitigating factors:

1 **Absence of a prior disciplinary record:**

2 Not considered as a mitigating factor. Prices has a prior disciplinary record, see above.

3 **Absence of a dishonest or selfish motive:**

4 Not considered as a mitigating factor. A dishonest or selfish motive is present here, see above.

5 **Personal or emotional problems:**

6 No evidence presented.

7 **Timely good faith effort to make restitution or to rectify consequences of misconduct:**

8 Price timely disgorged the fee he received to the Debtor, and served 39 days of suspension.

9 Price has acquired further education in the area of bankruptcy law.

10 **Full and free disclosure to disciplinary board or cooperative attitude toward proceedings:**

11 Price's disclosure to this court was not "full and free." His testimony at the July 26, 2004
12 hearing was at least partially deceptive (see above). Price did, however, disclose this Court's previous
13 sanction to the State Bar, but *after* this Court had already sent the State Bar a copy of the *Findings and*
14 *Conclusions*.

15 **Inexperience in the practice of law:**

16 Not considered as a mitigating factor. Price has more than 24 years of experience in the practice
17 of law.

18 **Character or reputation:**

19 No evidence presented.

20 **Physical disability:**

21 No evidence presented.

22 **Mental disability or chemical dependency including alcoholism or drug abuse:**

23 No evidence presented.

24 **Delay in disciplinary proceedings:**

25 There was no delay in conducting a disciplinary proceeding before this Court in 2004. The delay
26 since 2004 is due to appeal of the prior sanction order. No evidence of prejudice from delay has been
27 presented. The passage of time while Price exercised his appellate rights does not comprise a mitigating

1 factor. *See, In the Matter of Katz*, 1 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 502 (1991) (“Delays in disciplinary
2 proceedings merit consideration only if they have caused specific, legally cognizable prejudice - e.g.,
3 by impairing the presentation of evidence”).

4 **Imposition of other penalties or sanctions:**

5 Price served 39 days suspension in this case, disgorged the fee and in 2007 was sanctioned with
6 a public reproof for his misconduct related to *Shepard v. Warren*.

7 **Remorse:**

8 Price expresses his remorse, stating it is “easier now to see where I went wrong” and that he
9 “understands what he did wrong.”

10 **Remoteness of prior offenses:**

11 Price’s prior offense related to the *Shepard v. Warren* case, occurred 6 years ago, at the same
12 time as his misconduct in the instant case. As such, the Court does not consider the prior offense to be
13 remote to the instant offense, or to this proceeding.

14 **Conclusion**

15 Upon consideration of the foregoing, and the aggravating and mitigating factors, the Court
16 finds disgorgement to the Debtor of the entire fee paid in this case (which Price has done), a
17 reprimand by a public posting of this *Order* on the Court website for a period of 60-days, and a
18 suspension from the practice of law in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District
19 of California for a period of 60-days, comprises an appropriate and reasonable sanction. This
20 suspension shall not apply to cases and adversary proceedings already filed in which Price has
21 already made an appearance as the attorney of record. A copy of this *Order* shall be forwarded to
22 the State Bar of California for its review and consideration.

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 ****END OF ORDER****

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COURT EXHIBIT 4

Total Number of Cases:

208

Attorney: Jim G. Price

	<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Case Name</u>
11	1994-48131	11	Daniel Stuart Jackson
	1996-47963	11	Stanwall Development,, LLC
	1997-41601	11	Danville Landscape
	1997-42630	11	Stanley Dahnken
	Total for Chapter:	4	
13	1995-48723	13	Antonio Gonsalves Britto and Bel
	1996-13079	13	Frederic F. Barlettani
	1996-42075	13	Steven Donald Eiden and Ann Eli
	1996-43041	13	Alex Quintero and Teresa Quinter
	1996-45347	13	William Robert Sparrow
	1996-46082	13	Nancy Arnold
	1996-47235	13	Steven Morris Cabral
	1997-10232	13	Frederic F. Barlettani
	1997-43587	13	Beth Ann Flanigan
	1997-46250	13	George L. Medeiros and Adela J.
	1997-46478	13	Beth Ann Flanigan
	1997-47028	13	Frank Morris
	1997-48392	13	Craig Eugene Lindblom and Glen
	1997-71548	13	Ralph A. Dell
	1998-41529	13	John Rodrigues and Carole A. Rc
	1998-41571	13	David Paul Ross
	1998-49437	13	Larry Dennis Gomez
	1998-72389	13	Mack N. O'Daniel and Dori
	1999-41575	13	Mack N. ODaniel and Doris D. O
	1999-44591	13	Carlos Arturo Montes
	1999-45569	13	Albert Scott Barnes and Clara Ma
	1999-48929	13	Jonah C. Fuller and Susan S. Full
	2001-43475	13	Denise Murphy Malvini
	2002-43474	13	Martin Reyes and Guillermina Re
	2002-44794	13	Annette D. Wood
	2003-46972	13	Patricia Ann Lehtinen
	Total for Chapter:	26	

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Case Name</u>
1992-46204	7	John Wayne McComas and Sand
1994-32768	7	Kenneth Ivan Iremonger and Mari
1994-40716	7	Toni M. Wright
1994-45797	7	Robert L. Fichtner
1995-46405	7	Daniel Charles McCaughin and H
1996-42855	7	Elaine Marie Bowman
1996-43129	7	Gayle Rae Taylor
1996-43130	7	James Provine Oates
1996-43131	7	Larry Wayne Potter
1996-43326	7	Gabriella Ann Lazzari
1996-43581	7	James Patrick Gehres
1996-43933	7	Robert Gerard Ariana
1996-44299	7	Lee Shirley Collins
1996-44300	7	Evelyn Laling Okada
1996-44301	7	Matthew William Walton and Ren
1996-44729	7	Jack Eugene Burress and Nina G
1996-45631	7	Virginia Dean
1996-45700	7	Cregg D. Lund and Sondra Lund
1996-45701	7	Kelly Thurston and Michael Thurs
1996-46332	7	Dalene Jo Turner
1996-46507	7	Eugene Dee Sarha and Debra Di
1996-46518	7	Frederick Michael Lang
1996-46840	7	William Peace
1996-47053	7	Michael Arthur Gomez and Sheri
1996-47428	7	Judith Anne Gilbert
1996-47796	7	Robert Leo Fichtner and Judith M
1996-48020	7	James Walter Simpson and Carm
1996-48021	7	Philip John Weber and Susan De
1996-48921	7	Sybil Carol McCann
1996-49310	7	Rafael Navarro
1996-49312	7	Mitra Ghorbanloo
1996-50835	7	Norris C. Rymer
1996-70018	7	Frank Joseph Wills and Alisa Sus
1996-71127	7	Kenneth Cole Wilk
1997-13795	7	John Thomas Sullivan
1997-34940	7	David Rosales
1997-40593	7	Peggy Lynn Moore
1997-41305	7	Patricia Ann Havercroft
1997-41410	7	George Timothy Stover and Shirle
1997-41638	7	Nancy Marie Taylor
1997-42278	7	Philip John Weber and Susan De
1997-42632	7	Steven Joseph Ferreira and Lave
1997-43243	7	Jack Eugene Burress and Nina G
1997-43871	7	Lizabeth Ann Linn
1997-44008	7	Rich L. Fettke and Katherine Mori
1997-44009	7	Dan Arthur Howder
1997-44565	7	Steven M. Edrington
1997-44829	7	Daryl G. Morrow and Gail A. Morr
1997-44986	7	John William Wolff
1997-46837	7	Mark Clifford Thomas
1997-47807	7	Gail Ann Duffy
1997-47984	7	Dameon Loyd Begley and Donna
1997-48279	7	David Arthur Geisler
1997-48347	7	Melvin Lee Peerson
1997-48542	7	Robert Arthur Placzekiewicz and V
1997-49587	7	Charles E. Moore
1997-49988	7	Ariel C. Prado
1997-49989	7	Sylvester Warren and Evelyn L. V
1997-70358	7	James Jackson and Elizabeth Jac
1997-70765	7	Karen Ann Ronchetto
1997-70766	7	Linda Lee Padilla

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Case Name</u>
1997-70768	7	Dennis M. Teves and Zenaida Ar
1997-70898	7	Mason Patrick DeHart and Debor
1997-71306	7	Dan Arthur Howder
1997-71308	7	Keith Anthony Goodrum and Becl
1997-71490	7	Steven Anthony Molina
1997-71607	7	Vincent Valdemar Puente and Loi
1997-71741	7	Kathryn A. Handel
1998-40633	7	Elizabeth Maynard
1998-40654	7	Deborah Lynn Jensen
1998-40787	7	Linda Elaine Brown-Curtis
1998-40796	7	Karin Tindall
1998-40973	7	David G. Breen and Carmen Bree
1998-41329	7	Connie Jean Jackson
1998-43116	7	Lawrence Patrick Anair
1998-43176	7	Robert Scott Robertson
1998-43178	7	Ricardo R. Auerke
1998-43377	7	Jeraldine Buckholz
1998-43570	7	Vencil Terrell Ward and Sara Gay
1998-43779	7	Curtis Haydn Cohn and Carolyn C
1998-43952	7	Mark Erwin Tweeten and Lillian G
1998-45177	7	Ann Catherine Mendenhall and D
1998-45797	7	Steven Gregory Work
1998-46319	7	Parris Eugene Harris
1998-46766	7	George Bruce Viera and Marta Fz
1998-46940	7	Miguel Aguirre and Martha Cecilie
1998-46942	7	John Marolt
1998-47090	7	Ewart Haron Battle and Shane Ma
1998-47422	7	Maryam N. Diba
1998-47741	7	Judith Rose Powell
1998-48336	7	Sonoma Joe's Inc.
1998-48585	7	Eduardo Valentinez and Sol Miria
1998-48600	7	Stephen A. Cherepy
1998-49034	7	Thomas Louis Rehme and Kathle
1998-49697	7	Clifford Aaron McMichael
1998-49705	7	Gregory Donald Sorensen
1998-49928	7	Louis Leon Green and Sheri Lynn
1998-49929	7	Michelle L. Painter
1998-49931	7	William Marion Rook and Delwyn
1998-49932	7	Richard Fee Johnson and Joanne
1998-49939	7	Charles Aaron Hochman
1998-70267	7	Matthew Thomas Presley
1998-70698	7	Mihaela Traianova Jikovski
1998-71174	7	Andrew David Fitzgerald
1998-71393	7	James R. Chapman and Julie Ch
1998-72156	7	Bjorn Sven Eklund
1998-72378	7	Ma-Christina Merchan Perez and
1998-72462	7	Reynaldo Chapa Lopez
1999-40510	7	David Ray Compton
1999-40511	7	Georgia Colleen Hicks
1999-41219	7	Dennis Craig Truax
1999-41220	7	Marlynne Elizabeth Durham
1999-41277	7	Charles Francis Olson
1999-42053	7	Daniel J. Farrace
1999-42355	7	Judith Lynn Boone
1999-42397	7	Jason Daniel Frank
1999-42850	7	Cynthia Louise Steding
1999-43804	7	John Irving Morton
1999-43883	7	Patrick Francis Kenney and Kathl
1999-43915	7	Silvino Valentines
1999-44341	7	Michael Frederick Barnette
1999-44592	7	Richard Armin Tokoph and Joan I

<u>Case Number</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Case Name</u>
1999-45866	7	David W. Osborne and Antoinette
1999-46952	7	Misao Kitamura and Kayoko Kitar
1999-47244	7	Robert Jack Andersen
1999-47245	7	David James Hinton and Michelle
1999-47523	7	Brian Murray Coles
1999-47857	7	William Thomas Warnick and Tan
1999-47951	7	Phyllis Diane Brown
1999-47952	7	Daniel L. Kelly
1999-48260	7	Robert Terry Small and Kelsey Dr
1999-48503	7	Caroline Helen Gamma
1999-49290	7	Richard Steven Paddock and Kiri
2000-40377	7	Merrill Clay Smith and Stacie Rob
2000-40553	7	David Leo Allendorf
2000-40806	7	Ernest Joseph Davis
2000-40980	7	Charles Eckles Bittle and Leslie A
2000-42622	7	Patrick Wayne Moffett
2000-42760	7	June Marie Brown
2000-43815	7	Vincent Masude Karim
2000-43940	7	Pamela Jean Lister
2000-43978	7	Marjorie J. Fiacco
2000-45059	7	Ruth Ann Rinkel
2000-46007	7	Robert Lewis Marshall and Tamar
2000-46445	7	Elena E. Shvedova
2000-46771	7	Richard Lynn Johnson and Diann
2001-41878	7	Matthew Vern Gentry and Jenny F
2001-43794	7	Jennie Marie Hamilton
2001-44068	7	Brodie Stephens Peters
2001-44494	7	Herbert Watson
2001-45266	7	Joe R. Silveira and Luisa Silveira
2001-45572	7	David Milo Cowan and Sheri Mey
2001-45832	7	Solutions 2000 Plus Consulting, L
2001-45931	7	Troy Mason Borron
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2002-41330	7	Eric Douglas Westlund and Marg
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2002-41746	7	Michelle Suzanne Hansen
2002-41827	7	James Allen Duncan
2002-42133	7	John Joseph Maloney
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2002-43231	7	Helen L. Fesmire
2002-44349	7	Blake Thomas Davis
2002-45908	7	Nancy M. Smith
2002-45943	7	William E. Boone
2002-46499	7	Melvin D. Henderson
2003-41284	7	Bradley Gene Krumbein and Tobi
2003-41688	7	Jim Graham Glessner and Janis F
2003-42708	7	Christopher Michael Krumbein an
2003-43077	7	Howard R. Coupland
2003-43939	7	Edgar A. Vasquez and Maria A. V
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